sister of Hamilton Cary, are always eagerly pointed out by the habitue as among the

most skilful whips in a parade, in which,

passing as it does at the rate of dozens of

traps and high steppers a minute, it re-

quires a practised eye to pick out the most deserving. There are, of course, "bubbles" aplenty

George Clark will be along soon with his Sands and Miss Kate Cary, the latter a

THE TANDEM.

The Park's Fall Parade.

& & &

A BRAVE SIGHT ON FINE DAYS THAT IT IS WORTH WHILE TO SEE.

central rark has waked up. The fall parade is on. A wonderful parade it is, too, one which year by year grows bigger and better, for the reason probably, that every year more people ride and

Twenty years ago, for instance, a woman

Said a traveller the other day: "You may journey far and wide before seeing a more interesting park parade than this." Just now the Park parade teaches a lot of things. First of all, society, for the most part, is home again and its equipages and horses are more imposing than ever. driving her own trap in Central Park was I Then there are many hints at new style



OUT WITH HER INSTRUCTOR. an unusual sight. To-day, even little girls

This year's parade is the best yet. The

policemen who guard the main thorough.

From 2 o'clock to 3 on an afternoon, and

Saturday mornings are the particular times which fashion accords to the children.

And it is really astonishing how many

children are included in this years' parade

tiny girls of 7 and 8 handling the reins

over a pony with the air of a veteran; boys

of the same age sitting their mounts with the

According to an expert, this year's parade

includes twice as many equestrians as

same intrepidity as the grown-ups.

vere the rage in London last summer-Every one stared at the newfangled cart. n which was seated the owner, Senator Flynn of Pittsburg, who drove a pair of dark browns.

tandem. Some people think it beats the other two."

The other day some excitement was

caused during the parade by the appear-

ance of a "French tub cart," a box-like affair with rounded corners which few had

seen before. As a matter of fact, there are

only three in this country, although they

Almost behind the tub cart was the spider owever, oftener appears in the parade driving a spike. Almost at his side was leasy to get at. Sooner or later one a to

HIS WIFE'S IN EUROPE.

. C. Burrage of Boston in a high cart be-

hind a perfectly matched pair of chest-

As a hearty-looking man, his eyes done

up in goggles, appeared around a bend

in a runabout drawn by a fine pair of bays.

he woman who had so keenly noticed the

style in riding habits clutched her com-

"There goes Frank Work," she announced

in a sibilant whisper. "He's 82 years old

and drives every day, no matter what the

weather is, and never anything but the

most spirited horses. His stable is one of the

A moment later with another preliminary

gasp she pointed to an approaching pair

of flyers driven by an unobtrusive-looking

"That's Mr. Nathan Straus," she whis-

pered. "He's just built an enormous store

you know, and he's awful good to the poor.

Needless to say the women drivers are the

most attractive features in the Park parade,

but some of them come in for a great deal

of criticism. Miss Benedict, the daughter of

It's worth while to come here and see people

nut trotters.

panion's arm.

finest in New York.

man in a grav suit.

isn't it?"

in the parade, operated by fair chauffeurs, and they help to give variety to a spectacle of which one never tires.

A favorite vantage ground from which to view some of the horses and turnouts at close range is the Casino piazza, if chaeton of Campbell Thomson, who, can be called such-the outdoor annex. which is filled with cosey little tables and is



all up at the entrance. Many of the horses fact, according to the habitues, know in fact, according to the habitués, know enough to turn into the Casino circle without guidance, and many a Casino waiter does not need to be told what particular bottle to bring when a customer drops into a seat at one of the tables.

One carriage moves out of the way only to be replaced by another, and at times the circle becomes so crowded that the onlooker is reminded of a horse fair. Fashion,



THE SPANIEL'S CABRIOLET. owever, which dictates at just what hours



women shall drive, interposes to restrict her visits to the Casino to much the same hours. The most fashionable women then

gather in twos and threes at the tables or



the stone piazza or in doors and laugh 3 o'clock. After that hour they are scarce, and those who do come there appear with a

Defaulters Not Made That Way. From Brooklyn Life.
Director-Why have you such confidence

England:

England:

"The Government of the South African Republic clearly saw what the British Government wanted, that a collision was inevitable and that the British Government was only waiting to send itsultimatum until sufficient troops had arrived in South Africa to overwhelm the republic from every side. When it realized that a war was inevitable, that to make concessions availed nothing and that its only chance lay in compelling the British Government to display its real intentions before all the British troops were landed, the Government of the South African Republic had recourse to extreme measures, and, on the 9th of October, wrote a letter to the British Agent—the so-called ultimatum.

"In this document the Government once more set forth how England had not the slightest right to interfere in the internal affairs of the consider was remarked. slightest right to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic; how the republic had yet found occasion to discuss in a friendly fashion the franchise and the rep.



KRUGER. resentation of the people with her Majesty's Government; how on the part of her Majesty's Government the friendly nature of those discussions had assumed a more and more threatening tone; how her Majesty's Government had finally broken off all friendly correspondence on the subject; how the republic was still waiting for the proposal which the British Government had promised to make for a final settlement; how, in view of the British military force on the frontiers, the republic had been obliged, as a defensive measure. military force on the frontiers, the republic had been obliged, as a defensive measure, to send a portion of the burghers to protect the frontiers; how the unlawful intervention of her Majesty's Government in the affairs of the republic, in conflict with the London convention of 1884, had caused an intolerable condition of affairs to arise to which the Government felt itself obliged, in the interest not only of the republic, but of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible, and therefore felt itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly and with emphasis for an immediate termination of this state of things and to remination of this state of things and to request her Majesty's Government to give it these assurances:

it these assurances:

"(a) That all points of mutual difference shall be regulated by the friendly course of arbitration, or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government with her Majesty's Government.

"(b) That the troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"(c) That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since the 1st of June, 1899, shall be removed with in a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with a mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by the republic during further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the borders.

"(d) That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any port of South Africa.

"The despatch ended by requesting her

"The despatch ended by requesting her Majesty's Government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, the 11th of October, not later than 5 o'clock P. M., adding that in the event of no satisfactory adding that in the event of no satisfactory answer being received within that interval the republic would with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war and would not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that in the event of any further movements of troops taking place within the above-mentioned time in the nearer directions of the borders of the republic, the Government would be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war. that also as a formal declaration of war.

that also as a formal declaration of war.

conditions impossible to discuss.

"On the 11th of October Mr. Greene
brought the reply of the British Government, to the effect that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South
African Republic were such as her Majesty's
Government deemed it impossible to discuss. At the same time he asked for his
passports, in order to enable him to leave
the country. And so, in spite of all the
concessions, all the patience and indulgence
of the republic, the war broke out.

"The Volksraad, which was still sitting,
adjourned when it became evident that
hostilities were soon to begin; both our
Volksraad and that of the Orange Free
State unanimously declared themselves
ready to risk their lives and properties for
their rights and for their liberty; and both
repeated this vow in their last session
during the turmoil of war.

"The course and the vicissitudes of the

during the turmoil of war.

"The course and the vicissitudes of the war do not come within the scope of these memoirs, since I took no personal part in the fighting. I had a different work before me, which kept me employed day and night. All looked to me for advice, hints and consolation. Daily I sent off telegrams to all the commandor, encouraging advision and solution. Daily I sent on telegrams to an the commandos, encouraging, advising and exhorting the burghers. These labors fully occupied the mornings from 8 to 12 and the evenings from 2 to 4 or 5 o'clock. Not till then did I leave the Government buildings.

buildings.

"I went to bed at 8, only to get up again at 11 to go through the telegrams that had come to hand. I rose once more at 2, to inspect any despatches that had arived in the meantime, and it was often 4 clock before I could seek my rest again. In the later stage of the war, when the Federal troops were being driven back on every side, my sleep was interrupted regularly three times every night, and frequently as often as four times, in order that I might deal with the telegrams without delay. I was thankful for every success and did not lose courage when reverses were annot lose courage when reverses were an-nounced, as many of my telegrams could show, had they not been scattered to the HIS VISIT TO NATAL.

"After the relief of Ladysmith I went myself to Natal to exhort the burghers to keep courage. At Glencoe, where the burghers had once more taken up their position, I addressed them in a long speech, pointing out the urgency of keeping up the fight. Gen. Joubert spoke to them to the same effect.

"I had scarcely returned to Pretoria, when I went to Bloemfontein in order

PAUL KRUGER'S OWN STORY.

It o proceed thence, by wagen, to Popular Grove, on the Modder River, where I intended also to address and encourage the burghers. But I could not come so far, for I had only just reached Gen. De Wet, when I was obliged to go back, as French, with his mounted troops, had effected a turning movement and I was in danger of being cut off.

The "Ultimatum" Which Aroused British Resentment—Oom Paul's Own Work in War Time—His Journey Mid Flying Shells in Natal—When Dark Days Came.

"The Memoirs of Paul Krüger" will be issued this week by the Century Company. Here from advance sheets of the work is an extract giving Mr. Krüger's own story of the "Ultimatum" and the outbreak of hostilities between the Boer republics and England:



ERUGER AS HE WAS BEFORE 1865. went straight on to Kroonstad, there encourage the burghers and attend a general council of war. It was on this occasion that the deeply lamented Col. de Ville bols-Mareuil received his promotion to General of the Foreign Legion.

THE DEATH OF GEN. JOUBERT. Shortly after I received a heavy blov "Shortly after I received a heavy blow through the death of Gen. Joubert, who had worked together with me for so many years in building up the republic. His death was profoundly mourned by the whole people, and there is no doubt that the decease of this upright lover of his country exercised a discouraging influence upon his fellow burghers. Fortunately he had, before his death, appointed a successor in the present Commandant-General, Louis Botha, who has shown that the confidence placed in him by the dying General was well deserved."

SOME CURIOUS LAWS. Where Marriage Is a Crime and Kissing Equally Illegal.

From London Tit-Bits. Last year an officer in a royal regiment was arrested for attempting to get married. in spite of the fact that he and the brideelect were eligible for the married state As it happened, however, his relatives were opposed to the match, and had recourse to a regulation which, although still in vogue, is seldom exercised, and which gives the Sovereign and War Office power to interfere in the matrimonial affairs of any officer in a royal regiment. It is, therefore, a crime for an officer thus placed to enter the bonds of matrimony against the wishes of the powers that be, and one punishable with dismissal from the army and six montha' imprisonment; but whether the individual in question was faithful to his vows or not

the writer is unaware.

A few months ago a young Englishma was sentenced to a fortnight's imprison-ment for kissing his flancée in the streets of Odessa. It is strictly lilegal for lovers to osculate in public south of Russia, and was only after considerable trouble on the

was only after considerable trouble on the part of the British Consul that the too-amorous youth was liberated at the expiration of three days' captivity, and even then his sentence was commuted to a fine.

If you are given to political speaking it would be as well to be careful where you hold your meetings, for there is one spot where such orations are considered treason, however loyal you may be at heart. This is within the mile radius of Westminster Palace during a parliamentary session, and any one urging a Government petition in the area named can be arrested and thrown into prison, the reason being that members of the house might be biased in their legislation thereby.

If you take your family with you on a holiday to France you should be very careful how you feed the baby during your sojourn. Our neighbors have made it a punishable offence for any one to give solid food to an infant under a year old, unless it has been prescribed by a medical man, and hundreds of people are prosecuted for breaking this law every year, while it is equally illegal for nurses to feed their charges from bottles having a rubber tube attached.

You must be very cautious how you treat your neighbor in Jersey, for he can have you arrested on the slightest pretext, and if he has a grudge against you can bring about such a calamity by simply giving a fictional account of your misconduct to the nearest lawyer. The latter will demand a fine, and should you decline to pay it he will cause you to be thrown into prison to await trial. Then, even if you are acquitted on the ground that the charge is unfounded, you have absolutely no claim against your persecutor, though you may have suffered a couple of months imprisonment for nothing. Similarly in Germany you must not insult your neighbor through the telephone, or he will legally claim damages for libel because your uncomplimentary remarks may have reached other ears to the detriment of his character.

In a famous Scotch town you can be fined is, for throwing orange peel in the streets

BRITTLE SPRING CHICKENS. After Two Summers in Cold Storage They Break as Easily as Chinaware.

From the Buffalo Courier. Spring chickens that have been in cold storage for two years are not by any means strangers to Buffalo tables; no more are "fresh eggs" that have been in cold storage

for a year more or less. And it takes a mighty good judge to tell them from chickens or eggs that have just come in from the farmer's barnyard," said a well-known cold storage man with whom

a reporter talked yesterday.
"In storage," said he, "we keep the rooms at a temperature of from three to four degrees below zero all the year 'round. Whatever is put into storage is simply frozen stiff and in this state it is impossible for it to change condition; it is just as good the day it is taken out of cold storage as it was the change condition; it is just as good the day it is taken out of cold storage as it was the day it was put in no matter what length of time is permitted to elapse, whether it be one year, or two, or even longer."

It is no uncommon thing in this city for produce merchants to buy thousands of dozens of eggs in the summer time, when eggs are selling for next-to-nothing prices, put them in their private compartments in cold storage houses and hold them for a rise in the egg market. Bought at 15 cents or less a dozen, they are held until the price has soared to 30 or 35 cents when the supply from the henneries is exceedingly small, and then they are put on the market at a good hig gain.

Another cold storage operator with whom a reporter talked yesterday told of an accident which recently occurred in one of the cold-storage warehouses of which he is very familiar.

"A craic of chickens was being moved the other day," said he, "and by accident the crate, which contained several dozens of choice dressed fowl, fell a distance of about twenty feet. It had been in storage about two years and had become a veritable cake of ice. In the fall the crate broke in half and would you believe it, the chickens lying in the crate where the break occurred, also broke as clean as though an locman had cracked a cake of ice in half and it separated.

"I had one of those chickens on my dinner table next day," said the cold-storage man, "and I never ate a fowl that tasted better, and, mind you, it had been in cold storage for about two years."

NEW ARMY MARCHING ON ACRE

BOLIVIA'S THIRD ATTEMPT TO WIN THE RUBBER REGION.

Big Export Duties the Stake for Which She and Brazil Are Playing—The Acre People Amused by the War-One Army Captured With Drink Already.

Bolivia has fitted out her third expedition against the so-called Republic of Acre. Her two previous campaigns were in the nature of opera bouffe enterprises, exciting the derision even of the handful of people against whom they were directed.

She sent on the second expedition, for example, a few hundred Indians of all ages, who did not know how to handle guns, could not comprehend the orders of their officers and were in need of food and half dead with fever long before they reached the disputed territory. Those who did not die on the road were seduced by the humorous people of Acre upon their arrival with copious quantities of sugar care alcohol; in fact the Acreites kept the Bolivian army in a state of intoxication as long as it remained in the country.

The white residents of the new republic

have not taken Bolivian hostilities very seriously. They were somewhat annoyed, o be sure, for the menaces of the Bolivian Government interfered with their collection of rubber. They are in the country to collect rubber and for nothing else.

One day while the Bolivians were in the and the revolutionists of Acre heard of a fresh supply of rubber in the upper region of the Acre or Aquiry River, as it is com-monly known. They did not stop to fight, but lit out for the new rubber grounds in search of the precious rubber trees. Being an eminently practicable people they do not wish war to interfere with their money making pursuits.

They grew, however, very tired of Bolivia's annoying attentions, and, convinced that it would cost them dear to stop rubber collecting and go to fighting, they apparently became resigned for a time to be classed as Bolivians. The pacification of Acre was illusory and Bolivia is now going to try again to maintain her authority over the disputed region.

The fact is that nobody knows whether this comparatively small region along the Acre River is Brazilian or Bolivian territory . The question cannot be settled until the upper courses of certain rivers, which figure in the Treaty of 1867, defining the boundary, are surveyed. Up to the present time no exact determination of the boundary

ine has been made. After the Brazilians had pretty well worked out the rubber trees along the banks of the Amazon for 1,000 miles from the sea, they ascended the Purus and its tributary, the Aquiry, and discovered the rich rubber district of the latter region. For some years past it has been developed by Brazilian capital and has also attracted American capital, and the country now contains about six thousand rubber hunters, most of whom are laborers 'brought into that region from far down the Amazon.

Nearly all the men of standing and influence are Brazilians. It was they who settled and developed the region and it was quite natural, perhaps, in view of the uncertain position of the boundary line, that Brazil should begin to treat the coun-

try as part of her possessions. Meanwhile, the Bolivians woke up upon hearing that there was a very rich rubber region along the Aquiry River. They declared that the territory belonged to them. Of course they wanted to fix an export tax upon all rubber sent out of the

Brazil also imposes an export tax on rubber, and as the water routes to Manao and Para are the only practical way of getting the rubber out of the country, the rubber collectors were threatened with the

pleasing prospect of paying export duties to two different countries on the same commodity. This had the effect greatly to stimulate the patriotic feeling of the Acreites. They decided that as they lived in a sort of No Man's Land they had better declare their

independence of the neighboring nations and set up in the political business on their own account. The Republic of Acre was the result.

Brazil did not seem to care very much. She was quite certain to collect the export duties in any event. Moreover she may have thought that her title to the territory might not hold and therefore she winked at the establishment of the republic. As nearly all the inhabitants of the country are Brazilians it may be better for Brazil. if she cannot hold the county, to have it converted into a republic.

In other words, Bolivia has been acting as if her rights in the country were well determined, which is not the case, for it is not certain that, under the boundary treaty, Bolivia is entitled to any part of this rubber region. Brazil, on the other hand, is not sserting that Acre is a part of her territory and is at present exercising much care to prevent any goods from passing through Brazilian territory into Acre unless they pay customs duties to her

Though the Acre region is close to, if not a part of Bolivia, while it is 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, it is comparatively easy to communicate through the great waterways with the seaboard States of Brazil but exceedingly difficult to hold communications with the settled parts of Bolivia.

It is said that the new expedition which is to march from La Paz to Acre will be at least four months on the way. It will be a very trying march, too, through a roadless and in part fever-stricken country.

It is not at all certain that the Bolivians will be able to establish their supremacy over Acre; and if they do succeed the ultimate survey of the boundary line would perhaps upset all their pretensions. It would probably be more sensible for Bolivia to insist first upon a delimitation of the boundary and to keep her invading force at home until certain that her cause is right.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

An inspection is invited of a collection of their most recent importations, including paintings by the following masters: Schreyer, Detaile, Bouguereau, Corot, Ziem, Rosa Bonheur, J. J. Henner, Bou-din, Chas. Jacque, Thaulow, Gerome, and many others.

326 Fifth Ave., Bet. 32d & 33d Sta.

One taste convinces At the top of the heap





for a whole morning or afternoon, as the case may be, to leave their posts. Even the squirrels hopping boldly along the



Equestrians, of course, are in evidence all day long, but the personnel of the liny varies. Professional men almost invariable choose the early morning; business men the late afternoon, men of comparative leisure, a late hour of the morning. Woman riders of the fashionable set seldom appear in the Park before 10 A. M., although a few like Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Scott and Miss Benedict often get there an hour earlier. Few are seen in the bridle paths

after 3 P. M. "I suppose that is the most correct thing in a riding habit," remarked a woman onlooker who had secured an excellent post of observation one day last week, pointing to Mrs. Lydig, who was cantering by on a roan mare.

onlooker's woman companion. The habit in question was of black cloth and included a three-quarter coat, tight fitting, surmounted with a high white stock, a skirt which barely covered the foot, a mull black derby and tan gloves.

more numerous than usual. "This is an all day and every day Horse habitué, as a spike team went smoothly by like one horse instead of three. "Nor just look at those beauties. The horse in the lead is a trifle darker than the two

back of him, but notice how perfectly they are matched in size and action. "W. K. Thorne drives one of the fastest spikes that goes through the Park unless it is Mr. J. H. Moore. His three bays always create a sensation. That tandem coming along belongs to W. L. Beadleston, why so many people are on the drives and the bridle paths and so few on the walks.

"W. K. Thorne drives one of the fastest spikes that goes through the Park unless it is Mr. J. H. Moore. His three bays always create a sensation. That tandem coming along belongs to W. L. Beadleston, who is driving and the man driving tandem though her costumes are the simplest and plainest that can be desired.

"Miss Rockefeller, the daughter of William Rockefeller, drives a pair oftener than a single or four and to a high phaeton which resembles the favorite turnout of which resembles the favorite turnout of which resembles the favorite turnout of the premium. It establishes a quarantine though her costumes are the simplest and plainest that can be desired.

The Sun doesn't. It may be the best new-paper in the United States and some folks think it is. But if it isn't it ought to against mediocrity and maintains it. Its staff is the highest paid of any newspaper which the best plainest that can be desired.

The Sun doesn't. It may be the best new-paper in the United States and some folks think it is. But if it isn't it ought to against mediocrity and maintains it. Its staff is the highest paid of any new-paper which the best plainest that can be desired.

The Sun doesn't. It may be the best new-paper in the United States and some folks think it is. But if it isn't it ought to against mediocrity and maintains it. Its staff is the highest paid of any new-paper where the simplest and plainest that can be desired.

The Sun doesn't. It mey be the best new-paper in the United States and some folks think it is. But if it isn't it ought to be it premium. It establishes a quarantine than a single or four and to a high phaeton which resembles the favorite turnout of the premium. It establishes a quarantine than a single or four and to a high

"Well it looks stylish," returned the

feature of the parade just now is the highsteppers, and one of the most exciting, the tandem and spike teams, which are far Show of the best kind," declared a Park



ONE OF THE GIRL WHIPS

as irreproachable as her skill with the reins though her costumes are the simplest and



In the new cashler.

President—He drinks, smokes, goes fish-ing on Sundays and never lived in the suburbs. Some Papers Claim Everything.